Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

THE BLACK BRIGADE.

BY ISAAC M'LELLAW.

Charge, gallant commides, charge!
Charge on, ye hearts of steel;
Charge till your scowling tyrante
Before your has onets red.
Your veins with unpaid labor
For years in vain have bled;
In mouldering, modess cabins
Your choicest years have sped.
While in their sumproous mansions
Le mente and or world.

In purple and in gold, Your kirdly masters revell'd Beneath our banner's fold.

And now they ecorn that standard, With all its stripes and stars, They raise the mocking streamer Of slavery, with its bars;

But whereson'er they muster, Whatever dag they bear, We tell them that their bondmen, Delying them, are there;

In trench, in ship, in forcess, Where'er they make a stand, They have against their learlons The black man's heart and hand.

Now, gailant men, remember well,
Our wrongs, our bleeding woss;
Think thus in yonder Rebel camp
Are swarming thick our foes;
Think for each blow we strike to-day
We strike a tyrant low.
Strike, then, for God and Liberty,
With Freedom in each blow;
Think of Fort Fillow, of that trench
On Carolina's shore;
Think of unsparing slaughter
And unaveraged gore.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!

Till Treason is no more.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!
Bright o'er the Northern sky
I see the triple colors
Commingling soft their dye.
It is the flame of Liberty,
The watch-fire of the free,
Shining o'er the darkling forest,
And o'er the ocean waves;
A signal to the bondmen
That they no more are slaves;
That nevermore oppression
Shall send them to their graves.

Ab, sweet that rescate morning

Shall dawn in purple skies:
Each valley, plain, and mountain
Enkindled with its dyes.
Twill light the Flag resplendent,
From Gulf to Northern lake;
Where rough Atlantic surges

And Pacific billows break.
O'er all the realm majestic
Triumphantly shall wave
Our consecrated banner,

The symbol of the brave.

Repose the sacred ashes Of our dear brethren slain. Devoted, noble kindred,

We sorrow still for you.

While in a Northern bosom. The blood of life shall beat.

We weare the white immortelles, We twine the votive yew. Live in our hearts forever, Your memories shall be sweet

THE GREAT MORMON TEMPLE.

Salt Late Letter in the Missing Republican.

The work commenced many years ago, but

was arrested in the year 1857, at the time when

the Mormons exhibited a spirit of insubordination towards the officers of the General Govern-

ment, and General Johnston was sent with a

sufficient military force to compel due respect to

the authorities of the United States. All work

was then suspended on the temple, and preparaons were made by the Mormons to burn their

town and migrate to some yet more remote place

These troubles, however, were pacificated, and

matters resumed their wonted aspect. But the

architect of the temple, for some reason, was dis-

satisfied with the work done, and the entire mas-

sive foundations were taken up and the stones re-

laid. I am not sufficiently familiar with the

technics of architecture to describe in professional

terms the work done; but that which strikes

dation are large, square blocks of granite, brought

side.

The rear end presents a view of three towers

also, the side walls being strengthered with powerful abutments, covered with pinnacles. The walls are lofty, and the entire air of the

the people, but for the pressity ordinances of the Church. The peoples in their assemblages will meet in another building in the rear, of which I shall speak.

The work on the temple building appears to be

suspended now. I say no workmen, and I was informed that no definite period could be assigned for its completion. Immediately in the rear of it is the beginning of the tabernacle, a building

is the beginning of the tabernacle, a building intended for the gathering of the people. It is projected on a large scale, and on a very peculiar design, in masked contrast with the temple design. It is to be an oval building—egg-shaped. I was told that the interior would correspond with the shape of an egg. At present fifty-two massive abutments of solid masonry, ten feet by four, show the exterior line of the structure. From the top of these abutments the oval roof will arrive. The toor will be oval downwards.

will spring. The floor will is oval downwards, sented with rising seats, as an amphitheatre. There will be no close-built side walls.

and tabernacle?" I was informed with a smile "We do not calculate things in that way. When it is decided to do anything among us, it is do without calculation of cost, each doing his part."

without calculation of cost, each doing his part. I am informed that President Young himself is the superintendent and actual architect of the buildings. Every stone in them he has inspected and measured with a tape line, and assigned to its place. I am also informed that it is the purpose of the President, with a view to facilitating the purposes of the enterprise and to lighten the heavy labor, to undertake the gigantic and costly business of turning a neighboring river from its course, and carrying its waters over to the mountain quarry, whence the gigantic blocks are obtained, and thus supplying a large canal he intends constructing for the purpose of floating the stones up to the very door of the temple. The work already done here, under his direction, shows that he is capable of doing this. He has energy of conception and strength of purpose sufficient for all such daring work.

QUESTION !- To any Debating Society that may

want a subject for discussion, we would recon-mend the question, as to whether a dishonest tailor may be deemed a vegetarian on the gound that he lives almost entirely upon cabbage?

of settlement.

Far down the Southern valleys, By cliff, and stream, and plain

had seated myself and handed me the daily paper fastened in a machine, lett it should run away, remarked, "Twesty year old, if she's a day."

I gave ney order, and then listened to the song until it was finished, as a respectful andience should, not interrupting to appland. Then I said, "Brave, Polit !" Yes, slaves of old Kentucky, Yes, slaves of old Kentucky,
Arkansan, Tennessee,
Of Georgia, South Carolina,
We must and shall be free;
In sugar-field, in cotton-lands,
And where the tall rice grows,
We've toil'd, we've pined, we've fainted,
Lash'd on with cruel blows;
Our children have been stolen,
Our wives to slavery sold,
Our best, our brayest have been cast
Untimely in the mould. Brave, Polity!"

The parrot turned her head, and looking at me. The parrot turned her head, and looking at me.

sharply, said rapidly, "What's your name? What do you want? Can you whistle?"
"What's your name?" I replied in Yankee fashion, answering one question, or three, with another.

another.

"Fretty Poll, pretty Poll, poor Poll! Polly wants a cracker. Folly Brown, Polly Brown, Captain John Brown's bird, ship Minns. Bought of a nigger king on the Gold Coast for a pair of red breeches and a rousting pig. Brought to Philadelphia in eighteen hundred forty. Don't you know the devil's dead! Choked to death with a Quaker's head. Captain Brown's bird. Captain Brown's a Whig, wears a cleau shirt."

This sent the parrot's associations to sea, and she proceeded to heave anchor with a will, changing merrily to suitor soogs till an imaginary hig merrily to sailor songs till an imaginary sorm came on. Then she gave order, through a speaking trampet, proving that she had been forgetten and left on dock in a squall, and that It brightens, ah, it brightens!
The glorious day is near;
The Rebel camps of Richmond.
Are withering in their fear.
The sabres of grim Sheridan.
Are racing in the vale,
White Sherman's stalwart veterans
Make Georgian cheeks grow pale.
Our marching ranks—the black, the white—
Triumphant gird the shore,
Engirding all the land with steel
Till Treason is no more. she had not been so much frightened as to inter-rupt the progress of her education. When the storm was over, she took to the pump, and sang with a tenderness and fair-weather-attor-a-storia sweetness .-

A POLITICAL PARROT.

A warm day in spring in New York often means

a hot day, such as opprosees London in August.

The sir seems full of gold dust heated to the

boiling point, and a native American takes to ice

I was on the "shilling side of Broadway" (I do not know the origin of this deconstory designation) on one of those bot mornings in spring, when the metropolitan disposition to be cream impelled me to a confectioner's shop. The back parlor of a former aristocratic house was the refreshment troom.

freshment room.
Its large windows looked castward, and the

from was flooded with sunshine, such as never blesses a Londoner nor is blinded with; for there are two sides even to the subject of sunshine. In the warm heart of the light there was a brilliant green parrot, fastened by a sliver chain to a perch, where she seemed to rest from pure choice, the was singing as I never heard a parrot singwith human naturalness and rollecting lovens, with human naturalness and rollecting lovens.

with human naturalness and rollicking joyous-ness The song, an ancient favorite with a certain class in the land of its birth, had not favor with all classes in the land of its adoption —

"O, it's my delight on a shing night, Ac," She sung it all, without once stopping or break-

The waiter, who wined the small table where I

cream and brandy smashes remedially.

Frem a London Payer

Beck and roll me over, one more day, One more day, my darling. One more day; On, rock and roll me over, One more day.

The parrot's usual sharp barking unhumanity of voice was not present in this specimen. She spoke and sang like a music-loving segro of intelligence and European training. Her dest lessons doubtless had been from such a master. Captain Brown's bird began a running fire of nasty words. As the Yankees say, "it would not be preity" to repeat this portion of the bird's performance. Like a good artist, she did not allow her authorse to a good artist, she did not allow her audience to tire from the length of any part of her perform-ance. She came by sudden transition to the rehearsal of political contests. She elected Ge ral Harrison to the Presidency of the United States with great schot, singing :-

Have you heard the great commotion, Matter, matter, The country through? It is the ball a rolling ms, For Thypenanos and Tyler too, And with them we'll beat into Van, Van, Van, is a used-up man.

The English reader may need to be informed that General Harrison, then candidate for the Presidency of the then United States, had once upon a time fought with some Indians at a place

upon a time fought with some Indians at a place called Tippecance.

A hero was wanted as candidate for the Presidency. The "Hero of Tippecance" was selected, and duly nicknamed "Old Tip," and was sung into office. "Tyler,too," became Vice-President, because a President involves the asynthus of a Vice-President. "Lattle Van, Van," who was "a used-up man," was President Van Buren at the time of this election, in the fourth year of his reign over this great republic. The songs in this campsign, which were all faithfully remembered by the parrot, had a great family resemblance, by the parrot, had a great family resemblance, and were not too reverent to be inconsistent with universal suffrage and "the sovereignty of the people." One of them, sung to the tune of O Sasanna! alluded to the residence of Mr. Van Buren, and the product of his kitchen garden, in the culture of which he was supposed to have creat satisfaction.

great satisfaction.

All laid a dream the other night,
When everything was allo!
I dream! I saw ook Kinderhook
A coming down the hid;
A calcount down the hid;
A calcount stimp was in his month,
A tear was in his op,
Bays he, we're healen North and South,
But Jodinny, don't you cry.

Johnny was President Van Buren's only son, and a celebrated Democratic "stamp orator." The family residence was at Kinderhook.

The next "presidential campaign" rehearsed by the kind was that in which Mr. Houry Clay failed to be elected. The refrain of one of the songs was sung to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker."—

Get ent of the way, you're all unlocky, Clear the track for old Kentucky!

Millions of men, north, south, east, and west, had sing the same doggered to the same negro music, with the same best of torchlight processions and tar-barrel bonfires, that the parrot was now singing in the soft sunshine of carly spring, in the metropolis of the great republic.

Captain Brown's bird was a living history of much that had not found record elsewhere. When at last she ceased to sing, I turned to the table, to find a melted ice cream and an locd sherry coblider awaiting my leisure. I paid proper attention to the legitimate fluid, and was paying my score, when a young girl, as preity as young

every observer is the remarkable solidity of the stone work. It appears to be laid there to remain a thousand years, furnishing an unyielding sup-port to the immense building that is to rest port to the immense building that is to rest upon it.

The foundation is deep, the stones large, well selected, perfectly jointed with innumerable arches, upright and reversed. (I trust no architect will criticize that expression. What I mean by it is, that the arches, of immense strength, are both right side up and bottom side up. Isn't that plain!) The stones comprising this foundation are large, somer blocks of grants, brought core, when a young girl as pretty as young American girls often are, brushed past me, and east her faded and attenuated mother, who sat at e receipt of cash, evidently going to school or she had a book and a porcelain state in her

The parrot cried out briskly, "Maggie, have you got your geography?" She replied, "Yes, I have," and went her way. The forminine cashier assured me that the parrot knew the meaning of all she said, and of all that was said to her. The fifteen miles, and it is of similar atone that the entire structure is to be built. It covers a large space, say 200 by 100 feet. I saw an outside view of the upper portion. The style of architecture is semewhat novel. The front view shows three towers, the centre more elevated than those at the proprietress believed in her national powers a proprieries ocleved in acr rational powers as fully as the negroes believe in those of the mon-key. "I only wish," said she, "that she would not say so many things that are not pretty." Should the age of the parret be correctly esti-mated by nauralists, this same bird may live to celebrate a dezen more presidential elections; or perhaps the inauguration of an elective monarchy.

building, as represented in the view I saw, is imposing. There is no excess of ornament. All is substantial, dignified, and impressive. This building is not for the use of the congregations of Little Mac doubtless thinks that his prospects look better Since Val. took offense at his semi-war letter; But wiser he'll be as o'er this fact he broods,
That it's "best not to brag till you're clear of the
Woods,"
N. Y. Ev. Post.

FAVORITE PROPERSIONAL DISHES. The Minister's Dish—Cabinet Pudding.
The Postman's Dish—Treiters.
The Courtier's Dish—Marrowbones.
The Diplomatist's Dish—Triiles.

A COMMON ALTERNATIVE.

"Say, what a to be done with this window, dear Jack?"
The cold mobies through it at every crack?"
But Flishek, my dear with, you with laye to go through
The very same process the cost of as do.
That is, you must 'life or submit to the draft?"
—Our old friend Badiali was the leading bari-

tone at Pesaro on the occasion of the Rossini festival there, and he sang the part of "William Tell" as he had sung it here years ago in our Academy of Music. It is said that "he sang like There will be no close-built side walls.

As it is intended for the vast congregations,
ventilation and light are looked to, and the building will be nearly all windows and doors. It
covers a space of two hundred and twenty-five young man." The King of Italy has awarded Rossini a deco covers a space of two hundred and twenty-five feet feet deep by one hundred and seventy-five feet wide, and is calculated to hold ten thousand peo-ple. Here the teachers and elders will onlighten the people, and their united songs will go up. The cost of these buildings must be immense. But all is contributed by the members of the Mor-mon Church in labor and money. Their system of tithing is adequate to the work. When I asked, "What is the estimated cost of the temple and tibernacle?" I was teforned with a smile.

ation, aunouncing the honor in this official ration, announcing the honor in this official letter.—
"Illustrious Signor — The festival by which Pearso celebrates the name 'dalla S. V.' has been for the first time, under the reign of Victor Emmanuel, a national solemnity, because the harriers which held them divided being destroyed, the populations of all parts of italy have hastened hither for one object, fraternizing, not only in source and intention but by the received in the source and intention but by the received in the source and intention but by the received in the source and intention but by the received in the source and intention but by the received in the source and intention but by the received in the source and intention in the source and in the source and intention in the source and i

spirit and intention, but by their presence in pay-ing homage to a sublime genius.

"His Majosty the King, who makes himself the interpreter of every noble aspiration of Italy,

has been desirous on this happy occasion to deco-rate you with the Grand Cordon of Saints Man-rice and Lanarus, intending thereby not only to render honor to the man whom all Europe

render honor to the man whom all Europa honors, but to pay a national debt, and to signify, moreover, the love and admiration of Italy for her great citizen.

"In acquitting myself of the agreeable mission of announcing to you this decision of my sovereign, and in transmitting to you the insignia of the decoration which has been conferred on you, I esteem myself happy in expressing to you the sentiments of admiration and reverence with which I have the honor to sign myself, "Your very devoted UBALDING PERCUEZI."

-Conscience is a monitor, but we fear the mo-

nitors in most bosoms are iron-clad.

—The career of Muller, the alleged railway murderer, has excited much attention in France; and lately the quiet inhabitants of that "skeleton of departed greatness," stately Versailles, were startled by criers shouting in a stentorian voice, "Tous les détails sur l'assassin Muller."

ALFRED TENNISON, "Whither, O whither, love, shall we go, For a score of sweet little summers or so," The sweet little wife of the singer said, On the day that followed the day she was wed. "Whither, O whither, love, shall we go!" And the singer, shaking his curly head And the singer, shaking his curly head Turned as he sat, and struck the keys There at his right with a sudden crash, Singing, "And shall it be over the seas, With a crew that is neither rude nor rash, But a beay of Eroses, apple-cheeked, In a shallop of crestal ivory-beaked, With a sain said of a ruby glow. To a sweet little Eden on earth that I know, A insuntain islet pointed and peaked.

Waves on a diamond shingle dash.

A mountain islet pointed and peaked,
Waves on a diamond shingle dash,
Cataract brooks to the ocean run,
Fairily-delicate palaces shine
Mixed with myrtle and clad with vine,
And over streamed and slivery streaked
With many a rivulet high against the sun
The facets of the glorious mountain flash
Above the valleys of palms and pine."

"Tribles O thinker love let us go."

"Tilther, O thither, love, let us go." "No, no, no!
For in all that exquisite lale, my dear,
There is but one bird with a musical throat,
And his compa-siz but of a single note.
That it makes one weary to hear."

"Mock me not! muck me not, love! let us go." For the had never breaks into bloom on the tree, And a storm never wakes on the linely sea.
And a worm is there in the ionely wood.
That pierces the liver and binchess the blood,
And makes it a sorrow to be."

BOOKS.

Solemon said that "of making many books here is no end" in those ancient days, when the very best a man could do in a lifetime consisted a scrawling over a few geatshins with the Hebrew alphabetic characters, bristling and horrid in their appearance, the outcome of the early deris of literature. What would the jolly old fellow say, could be peep forth from his surcophagus into one of the publishing houses of our day in London, Paris, and Leipsic, or even New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, where he could see enough type (of which he in his immense wisdom knew nothing) used in one day to belt the globe three times at the equator, or 75,000 miles. We think he would emphasize his great decision of the wisdom of his day, as "vanity of vanities, all is vanity," and scorafully conclude that he did not amount to much after all.

Still, we would not be thought to undervalue the wisdom of the great Jewish scholar and ruler, for had he not done his duty in his day by encouraging literature and art, we should have lacked some of the stimulants to our present results. One age is so interlinked with those that precede it, that care must be had always to give due credit to the geninses that have preceded us, and done their work well, thus setting us a good example, and laying the foundation for the com-plete accomplishment of the work they may leave unflushed.

In the age of Solomon, when Hebrew litera-ure was reaching perfection, the Greeks were ust emerging from bookless barbarism, through just emerging from bookless barbarism, through the genius of Homer, whose songs found no editor with energy sufficient to collect them till four hundred years after the death of the poet. But in the last few centuries of ancient Greek nationality, the whole circle of sciences known or dreamed of in that day was lit up with the lires of genius that containe to challenge the admiration of the world, and will engage the affections of scholars to late recorded time. Still, it was all labor under great disadvantages, for no printing press relieved the weary hand of the copyist, and, consequently, the multiplication of books was slow, and the price asked for them was correspondingly high; indeed, these facts remained the same till the dawning of our own age; for in the year 1272, we are told, that a copy of the Bible same till the dawning of our own age; for in the year 1972, we are told, that a copy of the Bible could not be purchased short of fitteen years' wages of a common laborer. Yet Prolemy, King of Egypt, gathered in the library of Alexandria 700,000 manuscripts, about one or two centuries before Christ, which afterwards became fuel for the religiously crazed Arabs in their capture of the city, and the loss of which has never been very severely felt, for not many of said volumes were worth saying, and cooless of those that ware

were worth saving, and copies of those that were, were kept elsewhere, so we suffer but little loss by the barbarism of the Mohammedans. With the introduction of the printing press, in 1444, books were multiplied and cheapened to such an extent that the human mind is in no danger of ever lacking sufficient nutriment to prevent its reading back to harbarism, or resting prevent its receding back to barbarism, or resting quiet without a supply of books as well as other necessaries of life. Under the stiennius of this great demand for reading, colossal publishing houses have spung up, rivaling for enterprise and energy in busines, and pecuniary success, the merchants of any other calling; and books have been writen and printed in such numbers as would astonish the old mathematicians. Indeed, some single individuals have produced more copies of their books in a short time then could have been found in all the libraries of the world

finting.
Sir Walter Scott, as an example, produced within the lest forty years of his life near a within the last firty years of his life near a hundred different books, of which millions of copies have been sold, and the demand for which il continues, though he has been in his grave

thirty years.

William Cobbett, who died in 1835, composed about one hundred different books; Daniel Defoe about two hundred, of which one, "Robinson Cruseo" (the most entermining lie ever writen, and which has been the means of sending more books on and the composition of the c oys to sea and to an ocean grave than all the other books in the world), has come down to our time. And we could give a long list of authors eminent for the number of their literary offspring; mt forbear, for we wish to speak of a different set The men who, as writers, most challenge our

admiration, are those who salt down a whole life-time upon one book, and thus secure an underiable immortality. Such was the great work of Copernicus, occupying forty years of his life, and the proof-sheets of which he read on his dying couch, proving and explaining our present adopted theory of the solar system. Such was Adam Clark's Commentary upon the Scrip-tures—a work that used up forty years of his life, and which for its learning and candor three—a work that used up forty years of his life, and which for its learning and candor pleases everybody; and the same diligence and perseverance could be credited to many European writers. In this country we have as yet but one or two noted instances of a scholar's devoting his whole life to the study of one subject and its embodiment in virtually one book, and those single instances are found in New England, and in the department of lexicography. Noah Webster and Dr. Worcester (the latter of whom is living), if we mistake not, devoted their whole lives mainly to the study of words, and both have brought out the result of their labors for the benefit and acceptance of the public. And what may cause a little pride to us Americans is, that while the English people lacked a good full dectionary of their language till about one hundred years ago, when Dr. Johnson published his by subscription, our Government had hardly get formed, and the ashes of Johnson were hardly get formed, and the ashes of Johnson were hardly get formed, and the ashes of Johnson were hardly get formed, and the ashes of Johnson were hardly get formed, and the ashes of Johnson were hardly get formed, and the ashes of Hermitsh public, and incorporated into their standard dictionary, thus compelling the egotistic John Bull to pay respect to the genius of his brother Jonathan.

Bull to pay respect to the genius of his brother onathan. We believe that Drs. Webster and Worcester worked a large part of their lives in the labor of compiling a standard work, and we heartly egret that any difference of opinion ever sun-lered the two eminent scholars and worthy men: ut they both deserve the gratitude and sincere egard of the American people for their efforts to mlighten the public. Their works are such as will not be forgotten; for a work of such merit as

a dictionary of nearly 2000 pages, found in every intelligent man's house, will keep alive from age to age the memory of the author.

We trust that in no great distance of time we We trust that in no great distance of time we may chronicle the completion of another life-work of an eminent New Englander—the great, unrivaled, unabridged history of the United States. The warriors of the Revolution can only live as the great men of antiquity live, preserved or embalmed in the genius of the historian who laboriously and lovingly works to rescue them from oblivion; and may he who now is working at the history of his country return so late into heaven that he may, like Copernicus and Webster, see his work fully accomplished, and a grateful public uttering benedictions on his name.

We designed to say something of the great publishing houses of Europe and the United States, but shall have to defer it to a "more convenient season."

"I Know that Voice."—A young minister went into the country to preach, and observed during his discourse a poor woman who seemed to be much affected. After the service he resolved to be much affected. After the service he resolved to pay her a visit, and sea what were the impressions on her mind. "Well," said he, "what were you so affected about during the service?" "Oh, sir," said the woman, "I'll tell you. About six years ago me and husband removed to this place, and all the property we had was a donkey. Husband, he died, and then me and poor donkey was left alone. At last donkey, he died; and, to tell you the truth, your voice put me so much in mind of that dear old critter, that I couldn't help taking on and crying about it." FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

-Marseilles and Nice will soon be connected

—Ca the occasion of the anniversary of the coronation of Alexander II of Russia, at the Russian Chapel at Paris on the 7th of September, a strange incident occurred. While all in the chapel were on their knees in profound silence, a deep sepulchrallyoke exclaimed, "Long live Poland!" Everybody was frightened excepting the priest, who went on with the service. -It is stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales are favorable to shortening the long mora-ing service, or rather three services, of the Church of England. When the Prince is at his country-eat he does not enter the little parish church of Sandringham till the second service (the Litany

commences, and, so well is his practice under-steed, that the everyyman has occasionally waited for him a short time before commencing that -General Montauban, "who took Pekin," the

General Montauban, "who took Pekin," the Paris papers inform us, has been appointed to the great command at Lille, ever Marshal Forey, transferred to Nancy. The appointment is not likely to be popular in the French army, and is probably meant as a compensation to the Count of Paikao for the rejection by the legislative body of the bill proposing to confer an endowment upon him and his heirs.

—The Germans, like other nations, have their own peculiarities in the choice and treatment of demostic animals, whether of the useful or ornamental class. Rabbits are never caten by them. A German has as great a horror of a rabbit ple as an Englishman would of a steak or sausage of horre-fiesh, which Germans, like Belgiams, never feel airsid of, but regard rather in the light of a delicacy. The rabbit, like the guinea-pig, is in Germany only a child's plaything.

—All the Back logarities have

—All the Paris journals have devoted several of their columns to a sketch of the life of Cap-tain Speke, and pass the highest eulogiums on his character, acknowledging in strong terms the eminent services he rendered to science. In two of the papers the remark is made that the English public seem so entirely engressed by the trial of Muller that they are almost oblivious of the Geath of their distinguished countryman, which, as is truly remarked, is not very creditable to their discomment.

-The Prefet de la Seine has given orders for -And Prival de la Seine has given orders for the demolition of the narrowest and most an-cient passage in Paris—Passage de Moussy—to permit of considerable additions being made to the Protestant rethools attached to the Eglise des Billettes, one of the largest of the thirty-two Protestant places of worship in Paris. It was built on the site of the ancient Monartere des Billettes, some of the cloisters of which still re-main attached to the present church.

—An earliquake was lately felt in the north of England. At Manchester it lasted two seconds, and was accompanied by a low rumbling noise. At Leeds, Skipton, Silsden, Rochdale, and other places the peculiar sensation resulting from the shock was felt. In some places persons were awoke by the general tremor, and various descriptions of the themomenon are given, some comparing it to thunder felt but not heard, others to shaking, rucking, &c. shaking, rocking, &c.

An ecclesiastical commission has lately been held in Paris to decide on the increased tariff for the charles hired to ladies in the charches and chapels of Paris, it having been proved to demonstrate the charches are charles of Paris, it having been proved to demonstrate the charles of Paris, it having been proved to demonstrate the charles of Paris, it having been proved to demonstrate the charles of the ch stration that in a space which, ten years ago, accommodated a hundred persons, but thirty-seven can now find sitting room. Naturally an enormous deficit in the church revenue has been the result. The conclusion of the board of in-quiry has been, that as one crinoline takes the place of three individuals, the rent of chairs ought o be raised in proportion. In a church in Aisace t has been already decreed that wearers of crinolines should pay one franc for low mass, and one and a half franc for grand mass.

—Red tape in England involves such official ocuments as the following, which was read at a ste meeting of the Folkestone Town Council, in late meeting of the Folkestone Town Council, in a case connected with the Cinque ports, of which Lord Palmerston is the Lord Warden:—"Right Worshipful Loving Brethren, Combarons, and Friends.—We send unto you, and so, nothing dou'ting of your care in the performance of the promises in every respect appertaineth, we commit you to God's protection and rest. From Hastings, the 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. Your very loving brethren, combarons, and friends, the Mayor, Alderman, and Council of the borough of Hastings."

There is a trouble in the Grand Duchy of Baden between Church and State about a law relating to public schools. Even the Pope has interested himself in the matter, and has written a note about it, in which he declares that "he has learned, not without great trouble of spirit, from various, property that, in the Grand Duchy of various reports, that in the Grand Duchy of Baden the directors of the public schools have prepared new decrees which tend in various ways to dangers in instruction and cilucation, and from day to day lead more and more to alleastion from the wholesome superintendence and care of the Catholis Church." There is, however, it is said, no fear that the Baden Government will be frightened from its enlightened procedure by all the influence which the clericals can bring to bear against it.

- During his visit to Copenhagen the Prince of Wales went to the opera with his wife and the royal family of Denmark. After the performance at any one period antecedent to the age of the royal certege moved at a walking pur through a vast crowd of people; "and thus," says an eye-witness, who seems to have been affected to the verge of snob-ishness, "without a single soldier King Christian moved in the darkness of night slowly through the enormous masses of his subjects, and, without a thought of fear or suspicion, not only confided his own royal per-son to a body guard of his people, but also trusted amongst over twenty thousand of his citizens the dearer beings who accompanied him, his Queen, his two lovely daughers, the heir of his hopes, the brother of his heart, and the guest son in law from the distinctional the heir and son-in-law from the distant island, the heir and the pride of old England."

the pride of old England."

STARLING ARMIES OF EUROPE.—By the following table we see that in Europe alone no less than 4,604,000 men are employed as soldiers. The total annual cost of these establishments is not far from

Country.	Mark Control of the C	400
Austria	25,000,000	Arms
Tel-les		476,000
Belgium	4,500,000	100,000
Denmark	2,600:000	23,000
France	35,000,000	750,000
Germany	45,000,000	503,079
Great Britain	58,800,000	148,000
Greece	1,000,000	18,000
Holland	3,300,000	57,000
	21,800,000	300,000
Portugaline	3,500,000	16,640
Prussia	18,400,000	208,000
Russin	73,900,000	1,200,000
		151,000
Sweden and Norway	5,000,000	156,000
Swedich and America	72 500 500	
Switzerland	2,500,000	339,000
Turkey	30,000,000	459,000
Total	000 005 305	4,694,000
***************************************	- September -	allocations.

Cannibalism in Europe and Australia LOVE AND SUPERSTRION.

The German papers publish a frightful story about a man named Conrad, who murdered a widow while she was on a religious pligrimage in Bohemia:-

"When charged with the perpetration of the murder he at once confessed his guits with the police to his ledging, where he gave up to them the clothes he had stripped from the murdered weeman, with her umbrells, and five florins in money. He was immediately taken before the local magistrate, and then made the fallest confession of sile crime, relating its most horrifying details with the greatest coolness. According to his own account, he wished to marry a young woman to whom he was engaged, and intended to gain his living for the future by the help of a barrelorgan, for which, however, the license was refused, as the police would not give him the certificate of good conduct requisite in such cases in Austria. Hereupon his 'hride' deserted him and married another, and his thoughts were now only bent on vengeance. In this state of mind he went out towards Quinau at 6 o'clock on the morning of the sih, and resolved to murder the first woman he miet, whoover she might be. Chance brought the sured widow Conrad across his path shortly after he set out, and he at once compelled her to go with him into a lonely part of the forest, where, after committing violence on her, he took her life by throttling her with his hauds. She died in three minutes. He next of her body, as above particularized, and of her body, as above "When charged with the perpetration of the stripped her to the skin, cut off various parts of her body, as above particularized, and carried the regenents of human flesh together with her clothes, the umbrella, and five florins with him to his lodging. The next day—and this is the most hideous part of his story—he boiled the human flesh with some potatoes, and consumed the whole of it, with the exception of the fat, which he stimmed from his cannibal stew and poured into a bottle. The latter he put in his pocket, and then went coolly to his work as usual, which he pursued until his arrest took place, three days subsequently. The remains of the unfortunate woman were interred in the churchyard of Komolon, almost all the inhabitants turning out to follow in the procession. Her murdarer was escorted to the prison of kaaben, where he now awaits his trial." with her clothes, the umbrella, and five florins

An Australian paper gives some particulars about the feats of a party of four hundred of the Miell tribe :-

"Our informant states that on the occasion of his visit they were celebrating the victory of the day before by broiling the carcase of a defunct Miall, who had met with the severe misfortune of having a native spear driven through his heart.

The cannihals like their meat underdone. They are dainty opicures. The deceased wretch was disembowelled, in the first piace, and his entrails placed in a 'dilly bag,' which was immediately shouldered by a native hag. A fire was then kindled, and the body was thrown thereon. After fruitling for a few minutes, a common descent was made upon it—a cannibal scramble, in fact.

The cannibals like their meat underdone. They are dained as the minutes of the deceased wretch was discounted by a native hag. A fire was then hindled, and the body was thrown thereon. After fruitling for a few minutes, a common descent was made upon it—a cannibal scramble, in fact.

The cannibals like their meat underdone. They are dained as the control of the c The carcase was severed into fifty parts, and in its raw condition was devoured without the slightest affectation or sympathy, names, shame, or indignation. The bones were picked very clean, and the result was a splendld skeleton.

A Rap Attempt by a Browner,—Q. When a ship's sall most fit to be sold in a linen-dra-er's shop? A. When it is torn to ribbons. A Scottle Willow .- The clerk of a large parish of five miles from Bridgenorth, Scotland, pernot fve miles from Bridgenorth, Scotland, per-ceiving a female crossing a churchyard, in a widow's garb, with a watering can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow her; and he discovered her to be Mrs. Smith, whose husband had not long been interred. The following conversation took place:—"Ab, Mrs. Smith, what are you doing with your watering-an?" "Why, Mr. Prince, I have begged a few hay seeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me to make them spring." little water with me to make them spring."
You have no occasion to do that, as the grass vill soon grow upon it," replied the clerk. "Ab, dr. Prince, that may be; but do you not know my husband, who lies now here, made me promise him, on his death-bed, I would never marry again till the grass had grown over his grave? and, having a good offer made me, I dinna wish to break my word, or be kept as I am."

-Jeremiah H. Ellsworth, of Avon. Me., con mitted suicide a few days ago, because he had made a poor trade in swapping farms.

-Just as the cheering news from the elections reached the village of Acton, Massachusetta, last Wednesday, a large American eagle, of fine plumpge, perched upon the top of the fing smiff which projects twenty-five feet above the capstone of the Davis Monument, a granite shaft of seventy-five feet, in the centre of the village,

-The draft in Obio and Indiana played strange freaks. Of a family in the Sixth District of Ohio, four sons were chosen, and their nearest neighbors in all directions escaped. In one instance a preacher and his next-door neighbor were caught at the same time. In Colerain township the only son of a widowed mother, and the brother of four sisters, was drawn, while the two sons of a family next adjoining escaped.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF HARNOIS.

TOR VICE-PRESIDENT. ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL.

MORTON MOMICHAEL, Philadelphia.

1. CURSINGHAM,	Mentyer County.
REPERSO	NTATIVH,
Charles B. Runk, Robert Farke, William Taylor, John A. Hiestand, Richard H. Coryell, Edward Hallbay,	13. Elias W. Hale, 14. Chartes H. Shrimer, 14. John Wieter, 15. David McClonnaghy, 15. David W. Woods, 16. Isaac Benson, 16. Isaac Benson, 16. Isaac Benson, 16. Jahn Patton, 20. Saumet B. Disc, 21. Everard Bierer, 22. Everard Bierer, 23. Eternuser M Jankin, 24. John W. Bianchard.

By order of the State Central Committee. SIMON CAMERON. CHAIRMAN.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE,
BASK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

PRILADLERIA, Octaber 29, 1854.

Softer is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act enabling Hanks of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act enabling Hanks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Hanks within to become association, for the purpose of the Hanks of Northern Liberties have the day videal to become also of the Hanks of Northern Liberties have the day videal to become the authority of the owners of more than two thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

W. GUMMERE, Cachier.

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.

PERSONALIMA, October 20, 1894.

E Retice is 2 creby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act the General Assembly of the Communication of Fenn silvatia, sufficient an adventing Banks of the Communication to Second Associations for the purpose of Hannis maler the laws of the United States, approved the 2 day of August, A. B. 1884, that the Sheekahelers of it City Rank have this day voted to become such an association and that its Directors have procured the authority the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital states make the certificate required thereby the laws of the United Sames.

nited States.
10-21 Set G. ALBERT LEWIS, Camber.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

RESSINCTON RANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. County of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, cutilies As act casaling Hanks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the perpose of Hanking, enter the laws of the Couled States, "approved the 72d cay of August. A. D., 1884. that the stockholders of the Kensington State in the county of Philadelphia, have the Directors have precured the authority of the owners of more than two thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required interests by the laws of the Childs States." States, 10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashter, NOTICE.

PARMERS AND MEGHANICE BANK.

Notice is briefly given, agreedly to section 2 of the ac
of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Point
sylvents, entitled "An act smoking Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the paraone
the 22d day of August, A. D. 1844, that the Stockholder
of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia has
this day would be been me such an Association; and the
lis Directors have propured the authority of the owner
of more than two libral of the Capital Stock to make it
certificate required therefor by the laws of the Unite
States. States.
10-21-00 W.RUSHTON, JR., Cashler.

NOTICE—AT A GENERAL MEETing of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Poin
Tewnship." In the casedy of Philadelphia, held at the
banking house, in coasty of Philadelphia, held at the
banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on ThUZESDAY, October 20, 1851, the chlowing preamble and resoluting were passed unminimastly.

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township,
in the counts of Finladelphia, have precured the scritiss
authority of the owners of two-trifus of the capital stock
of the said Bank to make the conflictor required by the
laws of the United States to change and convert the said
Bank itto a National Association for carrying on the Dash
ness of banking therefore.

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the
county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is
bereby changed and converted tate an association for
carrying on the business of banking under the laws of tau
United States, ontined 'Ma act to previde a mational currency, secured by a pleage of United States Bonds, and to
provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,' approved for the circulation and redemption thereof,' approved for the circulation and redemption thereof,' approved for the circulation and redemption thereof, and
association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL RANK.
And the Directors of the said Bank are bettely authorized
to do and perform every act, makire, and thing accessary
to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention thereof for thirty days, in the "Rorth American and
United Staties Gazetie," a newspaper of the city of Paltadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or other wise,
to said stuckholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act
of the Legislature of the Contamonwealth of Pennrylvania,
must et also and the mailing to he have of the Contamonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Eatiling, under the laws of the United States, "approved
August 72, 1864.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,



We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, emprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFARTS', and MISSES' lorhing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of supeor we knamehip.

Riccial attention paid to MISSES, DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 4 N. EIGHTH STERET.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES.

4-38 No. 730 CHESNUT Street. PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCEL-MARSIER MURIC STORE, No. 1102 CHERNUT Street, ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, ESTY'S

Not only UPENCELLED but UNEQUALIED in purity of Tene and Power, designed especially for Oburches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parior and Brawing Keem. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE, No. 16 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Period Meiodeon constantly on hand.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L KNIGHT & SON, No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

PMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE, PIANO. MELODEON COVERS,

The largest assortment to be found in the city, FOR SALE BY Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE, 10-18-tuths-61 No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT HEATER.

ANY FURNACE IN USE. COOKING RANGES OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS

REGISTERS VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 9-29 thatu-2m No. 1133 MARKET STREET. CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET. Have the pleasure to announce that they are now pre-

pared to furnish A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUFFABLE FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY

MUCH EXCITEMENT Has been created in the pelgaborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed mon

DODGING IN AND OUT Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHES-NUT Street, below Night. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Secars and Tohacco, 50 per cent on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus
INFRINGING

On his profits for the benedit of his customers, who always GO FOR HIM

K IN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This workl-resowned Tobacco is manufactured from the
FINEST GEAF.
And extractly recommends from to all Gentlemen o This works removated a second to all and a second received to all associate Taste.

Bold wholesale and retail at HUNT'S POPULAR CHARK STORE, supposite State Rouse, apposite State Rouse.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF. PHILADELPHIA MENUND A. SOUDER, AUCHIBALD SETTY, STATERN T. SOUDER,

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE. - ESTA-COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE. - ESTA-blashed in 1800. - Importer and Dealer in Fine Tran, Wines, and Liquore. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotolt Ale and Popule. Canned Meste, Fruits. Soup. &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 118 S. REGOND Street. 1 28-1y CO. PARTNERSHIP.

Dissolution.-THE CO-PARTNERSHIP I. heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL. W. DAY ES & SOM, is this day dissolved. The bratiness will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 250 DOOR SKONE. Philadelphia, September 38, LEG. Surviving Parties.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BRO-THEER, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brukerage Business, as No. 225 DO:K hirest, CHARLESE & DAVIES, PETER A. DAVIES, PETER A. DAVIES. U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness Quartermasters' Youthers and Cheeks, and Government Securities gene-rally, bought and sold.

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED woo Discouche, Westers, Jowest Plate, October, de. at JONES & CO. S.

OLD BSTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Owner of THIRD and GARKILL Birsold, B. B.—BIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELEY, OTHER & E. Er sale SE.

HEMAUKABLY LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, DISCHARGES FROM THE BAR,

CATARRH, NBURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA,

SCROFULA, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,

THROAT DIFFICULTIES.

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepein, Enlargement of the Liver, Disease of the Ridneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head, CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which infeats the human body, cured encountry by MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

ERICE 85. OFFICES -- No. 610 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments. slowing in the cars. noffine up the nestribe or introducing wires. As postering medicanes down the throat.

The METAPHYSICAL INSCRIPTION will reach every pot that draws and instruments will reach, and then arise of places besides.

Truth is mighty and most prevail; error is impresented with death—consequently must sooner or later sink to only only the control of the consequently must sooner or later sink.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely swal-owed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives con-ected with the physical and mental constitution of the

lowed up to error as the facts forces, and motives conpoeted with the physical and mental constitution of the
race.

This and state of things is the result of ignorance and
blindrics on the part of those who profess to administer
health and life to the people, while in last, the majority
gnore door from the system shoughts of the majority
gnore door from the system shoughts of the majority
gnore door from the system shoughts of the majority
gnore door from the system shoughts of the majority
gnore door from the system shoughts of the majority
gnore door from the system shoughts of the majority
gnore door from the same.

There are men who make a hosiness of treating system
that think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have strength, nother physically nor mentally,
to undergo such death dealing experiments.

He who created he human body always speaks of it as
a mighty whole, and the man initial bea answe or fool who
would alternet to divide the system into sections, and
treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or
mighty whole to which they belong. All such practifioners treat any across but know mothing of the causa whatever. Thus the were dis mothing less than a vast hospital,

The alarming condition of the peop physically, sucolarly the young, who are old with disease before they begin
to that into life, together with our and experimence in having
best betwared of dear friends, who have passed into
intimaly graves by belinciperated on.

These currents state, as in many others which might be
mentioned, are an irrestable rilming to the possion to
the names of names of the house of heart of the
moderate in medicines which this patient is at allowed to
know the names or nature of, I say under these cure missances
the profile have a right to demand of ever such physician
to farmish them with a chart of his character, that they
had misser is a lower of the character, that they
had misser is a lower of the particle of the other
dear to I - life and health otherwise life m

hands of a man more qualified for a blackamin than a physician.

In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are engly to be delected and exhibited. We could be in a physician, are engly to be delected and exhibited where the universally some thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualifies must be no enitable qualification, are, in order to detect the first cause of disease. It is requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit Casanity, Metaphysical Fower and Constructiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an antidete capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no chained by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.

This force I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinant is of character that I have been can belied to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many repriced it to be a disease, it leads in the delay between soil and long, which, the Aportia Faul tells up, is always warring against each other. This law sends forth stoppages there stoppa es produced disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer spip of the constitution and multiples in other firms and ether localities of the system, this deterpring the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stowach and the Liver have nothing to

body.

Remember, the Stemach and the Liver have mething to
do with the came of the disease. The treating of these
organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely
grave.

organ, for the vante, has sent minions so as asserting frace.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remody ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of discare. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all discare, when I say all, I mean every disease that ever infected the human body. WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY

YEARS STANDISO.

I, John A Newcomb, of Quinc, the certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear feet twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been to deaf that I could not bear conversal to or public speaking or any kird. I could not hear conversal to or public speaking of any kird. I could not hear conversal to or public speaking of any kird. I could not hear the chirich tells fring while! was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was collect to give up shoging in church, for I had least my voice. I had great trouble in my head, terribse noises, almost to crackiness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.

I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I wont to caurists; but as they wanted to use notrainents! I would have bothing to do with thoug. About one much since I chalmed Mrs. M. it. Strown a Hetaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the electronic on the bottles. And the result is that the hear ling of both ears is prefestly restrated, so that I can hear as welfas any man. The great trouble in my hoad is entirely yous. We head feels perfectly eary and at rise. My throat, which was so decreased, in unitroly cured, and I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Beingthy sical Discovery.

REMARRABLE GURE OF DISPHARGES FROM THE EAR. DISEASED BYLE, AND LUCE OF INTELLECT.

FIREADRIPHICA September 7, 1921.—1, Henry Marville, Defices on street incar Mr. Revendedite convered. Occumumitowin, do certify that my son Josima been brain fever and catarrh on the brass, which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased. His certs breast which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased of the cert breast, which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased of the cert breast which is the stands during the highly so sturined were they with the discharges if would be impossible to describe the scaldling of his dressing the might be described as an impossible to describe the scale of oto be, or relay with children. He book no notice of saythang account input discharge with children. He book no notice of saythang account input with children. He book no notice of saythang account in the below of the previous can be considered in the provide can be what our sufferings were to be on a providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Riyswin "Marsphysical Discovery" advertised in the Ledger. I went to the Office, sid arch street, and proceed the medicine. My wife applied it mithally and peroverlayly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but still we persovered, and the result is that our sent authory curve of the discount man he satisfact out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a highel and intelligent boy. The discharges from his our have activity cased, and his care have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and arrong. My wife and myself are well satisface with the result performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's hetaphysical Discovery, and most heartly commond it to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. di. Brown's Calebrated Poor Bichard's Eye Water, Si per bottle; small size is center. Scalp Removator, Si per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

CAMEROGA, C. W. July 23,1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown:
Dear Madam:—I have been quite blind in my right sys for
seven years. I have been to several doctors, whose i heard sould restore my gyselaht, but they never done ma-nay pood. I speet large sums of money in travellas to where I heard there were doctors who could benealt me, but none or them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve ms. I sent by a friend and produced your "Meraphysical Dis-covery," and in twenty-four hours after the first treat-ment, I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my dediversance.

I remain yours, truly,

JOHN BRLEY.

The Calebrated Foor Richard's Eye Water, \$1; 50000 No. 410 ARCH POUR B Scalp Renevator, \$1, No. 430 ANCHE SUPER